

New Zealand Would Extend Japanese Pact

Britain Also Is Notified
That Australia Favors
Continuing Terms of
Alliance With Tokio

To Satisfy Washington
Meeting of Imperial Conference
Is Postponed Because
of Treaty Delay

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, June 3.—When the British imperial conference meets here late this month New Zealand will ask for an extension of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance when it expires in July. Premier W. F. Massey of that dominion, discussing with the Tribune correspondent to-day the attitude of his people toward the pact, said that New Zealand recognized the value of the war services of Japan and felt that it would be to the advantage of the British Pacific possessions to have the scope of the treaty widened rather than restricted, as has been suggested in some quarters. The Premier admitted, however, that several amendments to the treaty probably would come before the conference for action.

The date of the imperial conference meeting has been postponed until the end of June because of the delay of some of the Dominion representatives in reaching London. The forthcoming meeting of the Supreme Council, during which Lloyd George's attention will be directed toward the Silesian affairs, is also a factor in the postponement.

Feeling Against Renewal
Whatever may be the real opinion of the people of the British dominions the feeling among those countries already ready to interpret it as not unfavorable to the renewal of the pact with Japan. As the British government supports the renewal, there is every likelihood that the imperial conference will approve its extension. All the Dominion representatives feel, however, that its renewal must be in a modified form that will prove inoffensive to the United States. The British Empire officials believe, rightly or wrongly, that the treaty can be put in such form as to be entirely satisfactory to Washington.

Premier Massey, in discussing the view of his country toward the alliance, emphasizes the absence of all points of friction between New Zealand and Japan.

"We have no Japanese problem," he said. "Our immigration laws are so framed as to give us absolute control over our domestic policy, and the authority is well maintained and there has never been any trouble about it."

Japanese Offer No Protest
The Premier said that Japan had never protested against the conclusion of these laws, and that Japanese immigration never attempted to enter the country in defiance of the law.

"As far as I know," said the Prime Minister, "the Tokyo government has taken no exception to our laws and has never made any attempt to evade the requirements."

The Premier was asked: "If the League of Nations should promulgate a domestic policy of equal equality what would you possibly do?"

"If the league will prevent war," replied the Prime Minister, "we would be for it. But should it interfere with our domestic policy, we would immediately say, 'Keep off the grass.' We can admit of no interference with our sovereignty from external sources."

Premier Massey believes that Japan's service during the war in keeping the Pacific Ocean free from German raiders and in assisting in the transportation of British dominion troops to the front, is the highest value and that there is no reason to doubt the future faith of the Japanese.

Revised Treaty Expected
"I naturally cannot say just what our position at the imperial conference will be," continued the Premier, "because I do not know just what form of treaty the dominions will be called upon to consider. It is quite possible that a much amended document will be submitted by Mr. Lloyd George."

"I personally should construe the clause in the existing treaty releasing either party from the obligation to go to war with a country with which it has a treaty of arbitration as being operative during the war in the event of a disagreement between Japan and the United States."

Although Premier Massey disclaimed any power to speak for Australia, as he is his own country, it is recalled that in a speech in London a week ago he said:

Stand or Fall Together
"The Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand are so situated geographically that their interests are almost identical, and the time is coming when they must work together more closely than they have in the past. As far as defense is concerned, if trouble should ever arise Australia and New Zealand must stand or fall together."

It is known that Premier Massey's interpretation of the arbitration clause in the present treaty is in accordance with the view of the British Foreign Office, but on the subject of whether further or more specific safeguards would be made in the case of its renewal is considered Premier Massey would not commit himself.

Mammoth U. S. Dirigible
Nearly Ready for Tests

American Naval Crew Ready to
Take Over British Airship;
To Cross Atlantic in Fall

BEDFORD, England, June 3. (By The Associated Press).—With her new American name—ZR-2—on her sides, the mammoth British-built dirigible, hitherto known as the R-38, which has been purchased by the United States, is receiving the final coat of aluminum paint, and a small army of workmen is hurrying the completion of other details in preparation for turning her over to the American naval crew which is to sail the aerial dreadnought to America.

Only three or four days' work will be required before the proving flights to test the ship's stability, maneuverability and "weather-baiting" ability. These trials are expected to take another week. If the dirigible is then all in readiness for the Americans, who are now at Bedford, to take over the craft and begin their trials.

While the Americans are hopeful of making the trans-Atlantic start earlier, it is considered most probable the flight will not be attempted until September.

Canada's New Governor



Lord Byng

Irish Inspector And 5 Slain in Rebel Ambush

(Continued from page one)

from Nassau Street, which skirts the grounds.

Miss Katherine Wright, a spectator, was shot in the breast and killed.

Four constables were killed and five wounded in an ambush by two hundred kylebegs at 10 o'clock this morning in Kylesburg Cross, near Borrisokane, County Tipperary, says an official statement issued here to-day.

The constables were in motor cars and on bicycles when attacked by the wilds, the statement adds.

Ballyboy House, in County Monaghan, the residence of H. E. Leslie, Esq., the diplomatic service, was burned to the ground by Sinn Féiners to-day.

At Ballyboy, County Donegal, yesterday a party believed to comprise a half-dozen armed men fired upon a police motor car. The crown forces replied, killing two of the ambushers.

Bridge Blown Up
In County Tyrone a bridge across the River Owenkille was demolished by explosives. The body of a youth, with the neck broken, was found in the debris. It is believed the charge exploded prematurely.

BELFAST, June 3. (By The Associated Press).—An attempted jail delivery was frustrated this evening by the quick arrival of a body of police from nearby barracks. Men disguised as officers drove to the jail in taxis and demanded the keys to the section of the prison where the Sinn Féiners are under detention.

The warden, suspicious of the supposed officers, threw away the keys to the inner court of the city jail and raised an alarm. During the excitement Sinn Féin prisoners, who were engaged in exercising, plinked some of the guards with ropes and were awaiting the expected rescuers. When the police arrived they quickly put down the insurrection.

The prisoners for several days had been observing signaling to persons on the Crumlin road outside the prison walls.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Telegraph wires in various districts of Liverpool have been cut. Men were seen on the top of the poles tampering with the wires, but they disappeared before the police arrived.

Similar acts of vandalism are reported at St. Helens and Wigan.

Curzon Made a Marquis
In King's Birthday List

Lord Birkenhead and Sir Robert Horne Made Viscounts;
Others Raised to Peerage

LONDON, June 3. (By The Associated Press).—Earl Curzon, the Foreign Minister, has been raised to marquis in the King's birthday honors list, made public to-day.

Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, is made a viscount, Sir H. D. Dalziel, who recently resigned as a member of the House of Commons; Sir Allan P. Low, former Minister of Agriculture, and Sir Marcus Samuel, former head of the Shell oil group, are raised to the peerage.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who is sixty-two years old, was made an earl in 1911. He visited the United States for the sixth time in 1917. During the war he was Attorney General of Great Britain.

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Lord Byng Is Canada's New Gov. General

British Soldier Who Gained
Baronetcy by Services in
War Accepts Appointment
to Succeed Devonshire

Smashed Hindenburg Line

First to Use Tanks Against
Germans; Veteran of the
Soudan and South Africa

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, June 3.—Lord Byng, one of the most popular generals of the World War, and the supposed colonel who plays so large a part in H. G. Wells's novel "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," accepted to-day the appointment as Governor General of Canada.

It was Sir Julian Byng, seventh son of the second Earl of Strafford, that Lord Byng achieved his brilliant successes in the field against the Germans. He was born September 11, 1862.

During the war he commanded the 3d British Cavalry Corps, the 9th Army Corps, the 17th Army Corps and the Canadian Corps on the French front.

He also served for a short time at the Dardanelles. It was in recognition of his war services that he was made a baron in 1919. In addition to the honors conferred by Great Britain, he has received the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States, the French Croix de Guerre, the Grand Cross of the Crown of Belgium, the White Eagle of Serbia, the Belgian War Cross, the Grand Cross of St. Vladimir and numerous other decorations. He is a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

He Smashed Hindenburg Line
Lord Byng's most striking bid for fame as a strategist in the war came on November 20, 1917, when he directed the crushing attack made up of that time against the Hindenburg line, the chief barrier to the German army, theretofore believed by German army chiefs to be an impenetrable barrier, was smashed along a half-dozen miles of the Cambrai-Saint Quentin and west of Arras and the flanks of tanks, then in use for the first time. Thousands of prisoners were made and hundreds of guns and much valuable material were captured in the advance, which penetrated the line to a depth of five miles.

The enemy was caught napping by this stroke on the part of Lord Byng. He possessed sufficient confidence in his tank corps to believe it could clear the way for infantry and cavalry without artillery preparation. The Germans, not fully aware of the vast preparations for the attack and, taken completely by surprise, gave ground rapidly.

Incidentally, this advance at Cambrai in 1918, was made by the regular campaign in France in which the British army was used effectively. Many of the German gun crews were captured by Britishers.

Served Colors Since 1883
Lord Byng joined the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883, was made a major in 1884 and a colonel in 1901. He served in the Sudan expedition in 1884, and in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, where he was awarded the Queen's Medal with six clasps and the Distinguished Service Medal.

He was commissioned a lieutenant general, and later received his command in France in 1915. He was married to Lady Evelyn Moreton, daughter of Sir Evelyn Moreton, K. C. V. O., in 1902. They have no children.

OTTAWA, Can., June 3. (By The Associated Press). The House of Commons, upon motion of President Meighen, to-day unanimously adopted resolutions of appreciation for the services rendered by the Duke of Devonshire, retiring Governor General of the Dominion. The action was seconded by W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition.

Negro, Beaten by Crowd,
Freed of Girl's Charge

Accused of Stepping on Her
Ankle, Court Discovers At-
tack Is Punishment Enough

Irene Porter, nineteen years old, of 119 East 120th Street, testified before Magistrate Corrigan, in Night Court, last night, that Thomas Hazelwood, West 132d Street, deliberately stepped on her ankle at 120th Street and Park Avenue last night. She further testified that Hazelwood, who was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, attempted to strike her when she protested. May Farrell, of 110 East 120th Street, Miss Porter's companion, corroborated the testimony, as did Patricia Shea, of the East 120th Street station, who made the arrest.

"It was this way, your honor. I was passing these two young women," Hazelwood said. "When I stepped on them I struck me. I stop to remonstrate with your honor, and the next minute one of them hits me again, and I go spinning. When I came to I was surrounded by a crowd of men and boys. They beat me, they beat me until I couldn't retain my equilibrium."

Questioned about the crowd with Hazelwood, Miss Porter and her two witnesses expressed surprise and declared that they had seen nothing of any crowd, with or without bats. But Magistrate Corrigan, looking at the prisoner, Hazelwood, who was bleeding, his face and arm were bruised, his shoulder appeared to be dislocated, and his clothes were covered with dust.

"The prisoner seems to me to feel the wrath of the crowd as well as seen it," said the court. He appears to have been treated roughly, no matter who did it. Discharged."

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WASHINGTON, June 3.—No opposition to the naming of John T. Adams, of Iowa, as chairman of the Republican National Committee to succeed Postmaster General Hays, is expected when that body meets here June 8. Ralph Williams, of Oregon, is slated to be the next vice-chairman.

The sub-committee dealing with the question of Southern representation is engaged in preparing reports, which will be submitted at the meeting of the national committee.

Chairman Hays said to-day that a great deal of interest is being manifested in national committee affairs at this time, the attitude being it is too early.

A comprehensive plan has been worked out in regard to Southern representation which it is believed will be adopted.

Negro Who Attacked Women
At Beach Gets 24-Year Term

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 3.—Benjamin W. Gray, a negro who attacked and abused Mrs. James J. McNamee, of Plainfield, was sentenced to 24 months at the New Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, for charges of assault with intent to rob.

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U. S. Officials May Have To Sail on Dry Liners

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Kenyon indicated on the floor of the Senate to-day, in the course of debate on the deficiency bill, that President Harding was considering issuing an order requiring United States government officials, when they go abroad, to sail on American ships. The Senator read a newspaper article showing that Ambassador Harvey, Kermit and Archie Roosevelt, John Barton Payne, former head of the Shipping Board, and other distinguished Americans had sailed recently on foreign ships. One Senator suggested that perhaps prohibition drove Americans to other vessels.

Wirth Cabinet May Appeal to German People

(Continued from page one)

parties yesterday when he took the floor in the Reichstag.

Free From Politics
He told the deputies that nothing contained in his industrial philosophy or his public activities could conflict with the program he had mapped out in connection with the reconstruction program. He said he purposed to keep his ministry free from politics and war profits, and expressed the belief that reconciliation was needed in the carrying out of the gigantic task before all nations.

"The world," he declared, "is not composed of chauvinists, nor is it made up of 1,500,000,000 feds, but it holds a large body of fair-minded people whose eyes were turned toward Germany and who were inquiring 'what will Germany do now?'"

Life he devoted to the fulfillment of her debt? The work of rebuilding the industrial zone in France is not a national, but a European task, and a running sore on the continent of Europe and until it is healed, world peace is unthinkable."

Cabinet Finds Business
Waiting for Federal Aid

Reports Indicate Government Is
Expected to Extend Meas-
ures of Relief

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 3.—The tendency of every one to feel that the government should be ready to carry out private business concerns until re-portedly, has taken place was com-mented upon by members of the President's Cabinet.

Numerous reports were read dealing with the relief of the industrial and cultural situation. It was said that reports on the part of the cabinet have been received regarding the industrial outlook, that the situation in this quarter is far more improved than in the cultural sections.

Individually and collectively, judging by reports of various members of the Cabinet, it would seem that every one in the United States wants government relief. Members of the Cabinet asked that the government should be asked individually to minimize the burdens of readjustment. It was pointed out that many concerns have been relieved by the extension of profits during the war, or that large profits have gone to pay excess profits taxes. Many firms have indicated that because of such taxes they are unable to carry on their normal business activities; that the government should be responsible for everything.

The opinion expressed by the President's advisers was to the effect that the government should not restore the situation but not to restore it completely.

Limit on Immigration
Is Now Being Enforced

Entry of Aliens Restricted in
Comparison With Number
Already in United States

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Immigration officials began to-day enforcement of the immigration bill restricting entry of aliens to 3 per cent of the nationals of their country in the United States at the time of the 1910 census.

Only 20 per cent of the total quota of any given country can enter each month. The immigration bureau has about completed working out the figures for each country, but the grand total is not yet available. It is not expected, however, to exceed 500,000.

Additional figures are being published to-day show that from Armenia 122 immigrants will be permitted to arrive during the month of June, and 1,588 for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

From the immigration bureau, the district, 50 may enter during the remainder of this month, and 653 for the fiscal year. From other European countries, including Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Monaco, San Marino, Malta and Gibraltar there will be permitted to land immigrants during June and 86 for the fiscal year. The quota for the fiscal year is four, and for the fiscal year 56; for Syria 69 for June and 905 for the fiscal year; for other Asiatic countries, six for June and 78 for the fiscal year.

Adams to Succeed Hays

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French Public Backs Brian's Foreign Policy

Approval Enables Premier
to Adopt Emphatic Tone in
Pending Negotiations With
London as Well as Berlin

New Warning to Germany

Test of Ministry May Come
if Use of Military in
the Ruhr Is Attempted

By Wilbur Forster
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, June 3.—The crystallization of the French foreign policy is regarded to-day as more complete than at any time since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. The action of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in declaring their confidence in Premier Briand's leadership is now backed by public opinion, enunciated in the press. This seems to indicate that France must continue to accept the counsel of her allies in dealing with Germany, but that the fatiguing negotiations, vain parleys and infirm decisions is past.

In other words, France maintains the right to assume a certain independence on the continental policy, a fact which made Briand's position as Premier more difficult than his concessions and delays in carrying out the stipulated treaty obligations had been granted and that further jockeying would bring about a permanent peace and debts, henceforth, so far as France is concerned, become matters of strict business.

Poincaré Silent at Climax
The capstone to French unanimity in this view came this morning when Premier Briand was given a vote of confidence by a large majority, without former President Poincaré even the weaker voice of dissent.

Public opinion, expressed in the leading newspapers, virtually makes M. Briand's policy the firmest and most unshakable in the cabinet. The Quai d'Orsay, it is pointed out, that the only opposition met by M. Briand in either house came from those demanding an even firmer stand toward Germany.

Members of the opposition were ready to admit, as the Premier contends, that France must not lose sight of the delicate position of England's cooperation, while that of America is paramount.

Respectively of everything, however, France's trump card is the maintenance of a considerable body of troops in the Rhineland, which is now certain, and which will not hesitate to use unless Germany begins to show greater sincerity in carrying out the remainder of the Versailles schedule.

In this connection it has been learned that the near future may see interesting developments (if Berlin again refuses to observe the recent schedules, produce twelve billion marks and perform other necessary actions decreed for her. In the event of such a refusal, the policy will be to operate immediately in the firmest independent measures, or a test of strength of the ministry will come, which might result in a cabinet crisis.

Against British Trade Policy
One of the sticking points in the talks to cooperate in friendly trade with commercially inclined England, but is less and less disposed to play Mr. Lloyd George's game, which is regarded as a British commercial policy with Germany, but at the expense of France, which is not ready for a Teutonic rapprochement of any sort until assured Berlin is sincere in its promises to disarm and make good its financial and other obligations.

Then